

1997-98 SESSION  
COMMITTEE HEARING  
RECORDS

Committee Name:

Joint Committee on  
Finance (JC-Fi)

Sample:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hrAC-EdR\_RCP\_pt01a
- 05hrAC-EdR\_RCP\_pt01b
- 05hrAC-EdR\_RCP\_pt02

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ \*\*

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

➤ \*\*

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH

➤ \*\*

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ \*\*

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ \*\*

➤ Hearing Records ... HR

➤ \*\*

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ 97hrJC-Fi\_Misc\_pt149 ~~149~~

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

➤ \*\*

April 22, 1997  
Budget Hearing, Eau Claire

Members of the Joint Committee on Finance

RE: Transfer of School AODA Programs from DPI to DHFS (Senate Bill 77 & Assembly Bill 100 - Governor's Budget)

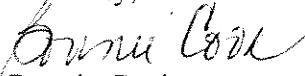
As a concerned citizen, parent, and grandparent I am opposed to the transfer of school AODA programs from the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS). Neither the 1993 Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB) AODA State audit nor the 1996 LAB Prevention audit recommended transfer of AODA programs from DPI to DHFS.

This proposal would be very destructive to current AODA prevention programs in our school districts and communities. Over the last ten years the DPI has worked in collaboration with education partners to assist school districts to develop and integrate prevention education throughout the curriculum and student services. These comprehensive school programs are supported by school/community partnership prevention efforts. Progress in coordination and integration of prevention efforts within these areas would be slowed at the very least, and potentially abandoned in frustration with multiple state administration of education prevention funds.

These AODA programs are education programs, and need to be administered by an educational agency (DPI). They are targeted to benefit *all children PK-12*. The Department of Public Instruction oversees public instruction in public school districts, based on school district boundary lines...., the Department of Health and Family Services works with communities within county boundary lines. School district boundaries often cross several county lines, leaving me to question the potential issues that may arise if the administration of AODA education programs is moved from the agency that works with districts based on district boundaries to an agency that typically provides services and programs through a county framework. Financially and practically --- what are the implications for monitoring and fiscally managing systems that are not in line with one another. (Example: Birchwood School District has students residing in Barron County, Rusk County, Washburn County, and Sawyer County. The district has 30 teaching staff and 322 students. Dunn County has students from 11 different school districts residing within its county lines: Prairie Farm, Barron, Chetek, Clear Lake, Glenwood City, Boyceville, Colfax, Elk Mound, Menomonie, Durand, and Elmwood.)

The potential for frustration and abandonment of education prevention efforts is not acceptable. Students when surveyed on AODA issues over the past decade have repeatedly stated that school is where they are most likely to receive prevention education and information (88.9% of students grades 9-12 say that their teachers have taught them about drug dangers; schools are the least likely place of drug use (Press release, PRIDE, Sept., 1996). Schools are doing a good job, but they cannot do it alone.

Sincerely,



Bonnie Cook  
N6412 Co. Rd. B  
Menomonie, WI 54751-5509

Attachments:

Petitions opposing the Transfer of AODA funds with 152 signatures.

Pride Press Release

State Map with Counties, CESAs, and School District Boundary Lines

**PETITION OPPOSING THE TRANSFER OF SCHOOL AODA  
PROGRAMS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY SERVICE (ASSEMBLY BILL 100/SENATE BILL 77 -  
GOVERNOR'S BUDGET)**

The individuals signing this petition adamantly oppose the transfer of School AODA Programs from the DPI to DHFS. DPI - not DHFS - need to administer school-based AODA prevention programs in conjunction with the other student services programs. We ask that you, as our senators and/or representatives, oppose this proposal.

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
DAVIS USGAARD	600 WESTVIEW DR. BARRON, WIS	4/16/97
Steve Walden	146 W MacArthur Ave Eau Claire	4/16/97
Steve Berlin	1762 11th Ave Barron	4/16/97
NORM VANAPA	211 S. 16TH ST. WI	" " "
JOHN W. DINA	1041 E. Woodland Barron, WI	4/16/97
JOHN W. DINA	121 Lake Aire Dr. Chetek	4/16/97
Phil Flottum	1132 Pine St. Cumberland WI	4/16/97
Lynne Hanse	1326 Memorial Dr. Barron, WI	4-16-97
Daniel Hoffman	965 27th Ave Cumberland WI	4/16/97
Jim Stoppel	EG590 627th Ave Menomonie	4/16/97
Andy Kell	1048 15th Ave Barron WI 54812	4-16-97
Ray Steglich	505 S Mill St. Barron WI 54812	4/16/97
Mike Follansbee	647 S. Pine St. Barron WI	4/16/97
Gene Lefebvre	9 W. Newton Rice Lake WI	4/16/97
David M. Brown	1041 Woodland Ave Barron WI	4-16-97
Walt Moriah	789 Pine St. Barron, WI	54812 4-16-97
Darryl S. Dostal	463 Sunside Ave Canyon, WI	54822 4-16-97
Nancy Weise	451 13th St. Dodge WI 54733	4-16-97
Jennifer Shipley	1340 10th St Ridgeland, WI	54763 4-16-97
William Amundson	Aecedale, WI	54744 4/16
Gregory A. Mikulski	81581 13th St. Barron, WI	54812 4/16
Jeremiah Mulhern	43rd 14th St. Barron, WI	54812 4-18-97
Lisa Dixon	1441 7th Ave. Dodge WI	54744 4-18-97
Michelle Pecore	121 Horseman St Ridgeland, WI	54763 4-18-97
K. L. Hge	1665 10th Ave., Barron, WI	54812 4-18-97

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Charles Koch	200 Arlington Dr. Amerl, WI 54001	4/11/97
Bob Urbanski	219 Summit St. Spencer, WI 54881	4/11/97
John P. H. Hays	408 24th St Menomonie, WI 54751	4/11/97
Wendy Hoffman	965 27th Ave Cumberland WI 54829	4/11/97
Mike Thomas	2221 Greening Ln Shell Lake, WI 54862	4/11/97
Thelma West	714 26th St Shell Lake, WI 54708	4/11/97
LOIS WARTMAN	724 MAPLE LANE, OSCOLA WI 54020	4/11/97
Mary Sandoz	2417 Pump St. Spring Valley, WI 54167	4/11/97
Bert O'Rourke	3541 Riverwind Blvd. Cumulus, WI 54001	4-11-97
Judy DeHaven	1065 1st Ave Cumberland, WI 54829	4-11-97
Geann Hall	1014 River Heights Rd, Menomonie, WI 54751	4-11-97
Maralee Savage	566 W. Falls River Falls, WI 54022	4-11-97
Nancy Lund	105 Main Pepin, WI 54759	4-11-97
Charles Stansel	389 State Rd 70 Grantsburg, WI 54757	4/11/97
Kevin Belmont	3348 3rd W. Zulu, WI 54887	4/11/97
Valerie D. Haack	317 1st Ave. Shell Lake, WI 54871	4/11/97
Joc Paulichek	N8739 1025th St. River Falls, WI 54022	4/11/97
BILL MERCER	1450 12TH AVE BALDWIN, WI 54002	4-11-97
Bill Stansel	248 LeBoe, LN River Falls, WI 54022	4/11/97
Bob PALOSKI	4256 Abbey Road Eau Claire, WI 54601	4/11/97
BONNIE COOK	N6412 - Co Rd B Menomonie WI 54751	4/11/97

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NAME

ADDRESS

DATE

Ken Mueller 1050 Woodlawn Ave. Barron, WI 4-15-97  
Kathleen Wagoner 1000 Woodlawn Ave. Barron, WI 4-15-97  
Edith Olson 20 East Freeman St., Rice Lake, WI 4-15-97  
John Wagoner 591 Woodlawn Ave. Barron, WI 4-15-97  
John Wagoner 2201 W. 3rd St. Rice Lake, WI 4-16-97  
Paul Paul 1992 Hawthorne Lane, Rice Lake, WI 4-16-97  
Valeri Miller 20 Cornell Ave Rice Lake, WI 54868  
Carol Kettner 1000 E Orchard Road Rice Lake, WI 54868 4-16-97  
Teresa Stone 34 South 6th. Street Barron, WI 54812 4-16-97  
Deann Hagedorn 1514 6 1/2 Ave Hillsdale, WI 54774  
Margaret Newville 409 So. 5th St. Barron WI 54812 4-16-97  
Lori Elwood 890 Hazel Creek Rd. Chetek, WI 54812 4-16-97  
Lyne Kolpack 786 Pine St. Barron, WI 54812 4-16-97  
Kathleen Hansen 1033 Yorkline Ave, Rice Lake, WI 4-16-97  
Rebecca Husby F2793 Cty. Rd. P Menomonie, WI 54751 4-16-97  
Kristine Griffin 807 Marian St. Rice Lake, WI 54868 4-16-97  
Karen Gruenheide W2907 Gruenheide Rd. Bushwood, WI 54817 4-16-97  
Jean Walters 2210 19 3/4 Ave Rice Lake, WI 54868 4/12/97  
Betty Michalski Box 292 Cameron, WI 54822 4/12/97  
John Wagoner Box 823 Cameron, WI 54822 4/12/97  
Deanna Olson Box 83 Independence, WI 54777 4/12/97

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Lynette Michalski	1581 13 1/4 St Barron, WI	4/11/97
Kelly Haire	1443 14 1/2 Ave, Barron, WI 54812	4/14/97
Cabana Attome	17927 57th Ave. Chipp. Falls WI 54729.	4-15-97
Alicia Gray	7816 18th Str. Chetek, WI 54728	4-15-97
Rod Wieman	618 S Oak St. Barron, WI 54812	4-15-97
Andrea Ylwin	827 15th St. Hillsdale, WI 54744	4/15/97
Sarah Mulhearn	934 14 1/2 St Barron WI 54812	4-15-97
Gregor Lee	5500r Ch. Rd. V. Ridge, WI 54743	4-15-97
Greg Hawth	305 W. LaSalle Barron, WI 54812	4-15-97
Jason Muleyowski	1659 11 1/2 Ave Barron, WI 54812	4/15/97
Mike Hoff	204 W Portland Ave Almena, WI 54805	4/15/97
Anta Mylesmiller	1504, 7th St Barron, WI	
Jane Herala	608 E. Wisconsin - Barron, WI.	54812
Tom Duggal	1545 14 1/2 Ave Barron WI	54812
John F. Smith	W2706 30th Ave Birchwood, WI	54817
Jim Bartlett	54. westview Dr Barron, WI	54812
Mike Wiegman	640 Edgewood St. Barron, WI	54812
Connie Townsend	PO Box 372 Chetek, WI	54816-97
James G. Smith	P. 300 Barron, WI	54812
Charles Kanger	328 W LaSalle - #2 Barron, WI.	54812
Dan Schubert	420 S. 5th #4 Crosson, WI.	54822
Jim G. Smith	1955 Barron, WI	54812
Tim Cronin	1633 155th Ave Centuria, WI	54824
Lynda Murphy	100 E Portland Ave Almena, WI	54805

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Danna Crain	818 85th St. Amery, WI	4/9/97
Keith Stene	719 So. Shore Drive, Amery, WI	4-9-97
Kelly Flynn	891 VICTORY DR	4/9/97
Patricia Nelson	1099 130th St Amery	4-9-97
Sheryl	644 118th St Amery	4-9-97
Gail Kuhl	990 Harmony Dr Amery	4-9-97
Thomas Butcher	765 38th Ave Clear Lake, WI	4-9-97
Karen Schmidt	405 Fairway Lane Amery, WI	4-9-97
Dean E. Sandgren	1091 Westwood Acres Amery WI	4-9-97
Bernice Lohm	1384 110th St Amery WI 54001	4-10-97
Ann Brandenburg	1623 River Rd. St. Croix Falls WI	4-10-97
Mallo Schacko	809 115th Street Amery, WI 54001	4-10-97
Cheryl Meyer	7602 107th St. Amery, WI 54001	4-10-97
Cheryl Lesle	192 N. St. Amery, WI 54001	4-10-97
Ray Norsted	115 Arlington Dr. Amery, WI 54001	4-10-97
Joan Flatten	1468 70th Ave Amery WI 54001	4-11-97
James Kollin	629 105th St, Amery, WI	5-10-97 4/11/97
M. Kollin	283 Plymouth Amery WI 54001	4/11/97
Berry Becker	635 Meadow St Amery, WI 54001	4/11/97
Kim J. Olson	138 2nd St. Amery, WI 54001	4-11-97
Carol Kuntz	227 George St. Amery WI 54001	4-11/97
Ann Kelligan	2301 220th St Deer Park, WI 54007	4-11-97
Michelle	649 N. Keller Amery WI	4-11-97

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Angela Bell	315 Johnson St. Amery	4/4/97
William R. Butler	1065 W. Ave Amery	4/4/97
Randy	711 1st St. Amery	
Bill Griebel	616 Aspen Amery	4/11/97
Pat Heckenfeld	229 Stephenson Amery	4/11/97
Chris Beabe	160-136 <sup>th</sup> St. Deer Park	4/11/97
Ron Holmbeck	1401 50 <sup>th</sup> St. Turtle Lake	4/11/97
Gobbi Jo Chapman	125 South Ave Clear Lake	4/11/97
Patricia Kuchman	139 Oak St Amery	4/11/97
Pat Waterman	274 Howard Amery	4/11/97
Valia Sporn	626 130 <sup>th</sup> St. Amery	4-11-97
Ann Clark	409 S. Clington Amery	4/16/97
Mattie Emberts	1771 178 <sup>th</sup> Ave. New Richmond, WI	4/16/97
Kris Swanson	639 Dayld. H. Crow Falls, WI	4/16/97
Rene Chap	1457 Highland Cl. Stillwater, MN	4/16/97
Jean Spiedl	1126 50 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Amery, WI	4/16/97
Karen Larson	1403-105 <sup>th</sup> Ave Amery, WI	4/16/97
Patty Larson	1706 W. Church Rd. Star Prairie, WI 54026	4-16-97
Shirley Lindquist	752 85 <sup>th</sup> St. Amery, WI 54001	4/16/97
Janet Burke	359 130 <sup>th</sup> St Amery, WI 54001	4/16/97
Ann C. Hansen	333 Valley St Amery, WI 54001	4/16/97
Judith M. Gull	629 105 <sup>th</sup> St Amery, WI 54001	4/16/97
Kathy Carlson	802 150 <sup>th</sup> Ave Amery WI 54001	4/16/97
Deanne Arman	P.O. Box 304 Amery, WI 54001	4/16/97



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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Meredith K. Gman	805 B 115th St. CTHC.	4-17-97
Phillip L. Gman	66-120th St. Deer Park	4-16-97
Dale W. Gman	1074 Ave. Arney WI	4-16-97
Eric Bohn	219 Summit Arney WI	4-16-97
Jennifer Meixner	408 Timberlane Somerset, WI	4-16-97

attend 10 of the following Schools (Districts)

Prairie farm	Glenwood City	Menomonie
BARRON	Brussels	Durand
Chetek	Colfax	Elmwood -
Clear Lake	Elm moud	Wisconsin

Barron  
 Chetek  
 Clear Lake  
 Crystal Lake  
 Colfax  
 Elk Mound  
 Elmwood -

# Wisconsin

## Cooperative Educational Service Agencies

(Districts Operating High Schools)

The map displays the following regions and their associated sub-districts (counties):  
 - **Region 1:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 2:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 3:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 4:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 5:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 6:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 7:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 8:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 9:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 10:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 11:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.  
 - **Region 12:** Adams, Brown, Calumet, Chequamegon, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, Du Chateau, Grant, Green, Hancock, Huron, Iron, Jackson, Johnson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lake, Lincoln, Manitowish, Manitowish-Water, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Winnebago, Winona, Wood.

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[Image]

Student Use of Most Drugs Reaches Highest Level in Nine Years- More report getting "very high, bombed, or stoned"

PRESS RELEASE

September 25, 1996

CONTACT: Doug Hall

PRIDE, Inc.

770/458-9900

FAX: 770/458-5030  
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Washington, Sept. 25 - More than one in four high school seniors (26.5%) used an illicit drug once a month or more often during the past school year, and when they used drugs they got more intoxicated than ever.

- \* Nearly one in five 12th graders (18.3%) used an illicit drug weekly or more.
- \* Almost one in ten (8.4%) used daily.
- \* More than a quarter admitted weekly alcohol use (25.8%). In addition, 7.1% used cocaine in the past year; 11.6% used uppers; 12.1% used hallucinogens, and 3.5% used heroin.

In its ninth annual survey of students in grades 6-12, PRIDE [Image] (National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education) reported that annual use of most drugs was at the highest level since the survey began in 1987-88. Record percentages of use were reported for the following drug categories: cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, uppers, downers, inhalants, and hallucinogens.

Only three drug categories have ever shown higher levels of use in the PRIDE Survey: beer, wine coolers, and liquor. (Heroin was added as a drug category in 1995-96.)  
in 1995-96.)

[Image]  
Overall, for grades 6-12, PRIDE found that 29.5% of all students surveyed reported annual use of at least one illicit drug, compared with 18.6% in 1987-88, an increase of 58.6%.

Annual use of any illicit drug increased from 24.0% in 1994-95 to 29.5% 1995-96, a one-year increase of 22.9%.

On a monthly basis, use of any illicit drug by students in grades 6-12 rose from 10.6% in 1987-88 to 18.3% in 1995-96, an increase of 72.6%.

< Fewer students than ever say parents warn them

< Despite these alarming statistics, the percentage of students who said their parents talk to them often or a lot about the problems of alcohol and other drugs plunged to the lowest level in the six years that the question has appeared on the survey instrument (29.6% in 1995-96 vs. 40.3% in 1990-91, a drop of 26.6%).

/ Nor are students receiving drug warnings from their peers. Only 11.7% said

their friends talk to them regularly about the problems of drugs, compared to 10.7% in 1990-91, a slight improvement.

By contrast, 88.9% said their teachers have taught them about drug dangers. [Image]

When parents warn their children about drugs, use is lower. For example, among students who said they never hear from their parents on the subject of drugs, 35.5% reported using an illicit drug in the past year. That number fell to 26.6% for those whose parents spoke "a lot."

Schools are least likely place of drug use

Compounding the problem that fewer parents talk to their children about drugs than before, is the fact that most drug use occurs when and where parents are in charge.

Among five choices (home, friend's home, car, other place, and school), students said a school building is the last place they use drugs. For example, among 6-12th graders, 16.8% said they smoked marijuana at a friend's home, 13.9% said they smoked at some other place in the community; 10.3% said they smoked in a car; 8.2% said in their own home; and 4.2% said in school.

Students said they used drugs mostly at night and on weekends, again when parents are in charge.

"Students are getting more guidance about drugs from their teachers than from their parents and friends, and they are using drugs far more often at home, in cars, and at places in the community other than schools. School is the most drug-preventive, drug-free place in town," said Thomas J. Gleaton, president of PRIDE. [Image]

When they use, students are getting higher than ever

Besides more students using drugs more frequently, more students in 1995-96 reported getting "very high, bombed, or stoned" when they used drugs. Nearly three-fourths of seniors (73.6%) said they get very high when they smoke marijuana, versus 62.8% who responded the same way in 1987-88.

Users of beer, cocaine, uppers, inhalants, and hallucinogens also said they were getting higher today than nine years ago.

"This is not so-called 'recreational' use. This is marijuana, cocaine, heroin, LSD, and amphetamines. This is not experimentation. This is monthly, weekly, and daily use. This is a human tragedy," said Doug Hall, executive director of PRIDE. [Image]

Today's report marks the fifth straight year of rising drug use reported by PRIDE. The PRIDE Survey has been reported annually since the 1987-88 school year.

The responses of 129,560 students in 26 states from New York to California were included in the survey, making it the largest student survey in the nation, and the first to report drug use for the 1995-96 school year.

## Marijuana users deeply involved in other drugs

Among all students studied 29.5% said they used an illicit drug in the past year, and 24.8% said they smoked marijuana. However, most marijuana users in the study also drank alcohol, and used other dangerous drugs at very high rates

Among monthly marijuana users, 69% also drank liquor monthly versus 7.4% of non-marijuana users; 13% used cocaine monthly versus one-tenth of a percent of non-users; and 19% used hallucinogens monthly versus two-tenths of a percent for non-users.

In the past year, the sharpest increase came in junior high marijuana use (grades 6-8) which rose from 9.5% annual use in 1994-95 to 13.6% in 1995-96, a 43% increase. Nearly a tenth of the junior high (8.1%) said they used marijuana on a monthly basis or more, up from 5.7% in the previous year.

Among high school students (grades 9-12), marijuana annual use climbed from 28.2% to 34%, a 20.6% increase. One out of five in high school (22.3%) smoked monthly or more, versus 18.5% the year before.

Use was highest in the senior class with 37.9% smoking marijuana on an annual basis, 24.3% monthly or more, 16.6% weekly or more, and 7.3% daily.

"One stunning consequence of marijuana use is that a fifth of the Class of '96 who smoke marijuana weekly will find it difficult, if not impossible, to pass a pre-employment drug test," Hall said. "And that says nothing about the negative health consequences of this drug use."

→ Reason for continued prevention efforts →

One reason for rising marijuana use may be a lack of belief by students that marijuana is harmful to their health. Among sixth graders, 85.5% said marijuana was "very harmful" to their health. But among 12th graders, only 43.6% said the same.

Students also found marijuana easy to obtain, with 73.3% of 12th graders saying it is easy to get.

## Cigarette use at nine-year high

Nearly a half of all students in grades 9-12 smoked cigarettes in the past year (48.2%) and a third of them smoked monthly or more often (33.4%). That compares with 36.1% who used annually in 1987-88, a 33.5% increase, and 23.6% who smoked monthly, a 41.5% increase.

Daily smoking in grades 9-12 rose from 12.3% in 1987-88 to 18.4% in 1995-96, a 49.6% increase.

## Mixed success in curbing teen violence

The percentage of students who said they carried a gun to school last year dropped slightly (from 4.9% the year before to 4.5%) as did the percentage saying they joined a gang (from 13.8% to 12.4%).

However, the number who said they threatened to harm someone rose (from 31.8% to 42.1%) as did the percentage of those who got in trouble with the police (from 24.7% to 25.2%).

Drug use was more common among students who carried a gun to school, joined a gang, got in trouble with the police, or experienced other negative behaviors. (See attachment.)

## Methodology

The study was conducted during the 1995-96 school year and involved 129,560 students from 26 states. The PRIDE Survey represents data from sixth through twelfth grade students conducted between September and June of the school year. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE Questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the anonymous, self report instrument.

Schools that administer the PRIDE Questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or state request.

The PRIDE Survey is consistent with other national studies, including the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Monitoring the Future Survey.

Information from the PRIDE Survey is found in the President's National Drug Control Strategy and the Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook. It is also used by the United States Congress as an indicator of student drug use.

Results from the 1995-96 PRIDE Survey were announced at a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington. Participating were Thomas J. Gleaton, Ed.D., president of PRIDE, and co-author of the survey, J. Douglas Hall, executive director of PRIDE, and Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey (Ret.), director of the Office of National Drug Control Strategy.

States represented in the 1995-96 PRIDE Survey: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

A copy of the methodology is available upon request.

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## Supporting Charts and Statistical Tables

Percentage of Students Who Report Using Drugs

Grades 6 to 12- % of Students reporting their parents talk to them often/alot about Drugs

Grades 6 to 12- % of Student use of any Illicit Drug VS. Parent talk about dangers of drugs

Grades 6 to 8- % Students who use Marijuana, Cocaine, Inhalants and Halucinogens

Grades 6 to 8- % Students who use Uppers, Downers, & Any Illicit Drug

Grades 9 to 12- % Students who use Cigarettes & Alcohol

Grades 9 to 12- % Students who use Marijuana, Cocaine, Inhalants, and Halucinogens

Grades 9 to 12- % Students who use use Uppers, Downers, & Any Illicit Drug

Grades 6 to 12- % of Student use of any Alcohol VS. Parent talk about dangers of drugs

Grades 6 to 8- % Students who use Cigarettes & Alcohol

Percent of Annual Drug Use by Junior and Senior High Students

**The individuals signing this petition adamantly oppose the transfer of School AODA Programs from the DPI to DHFS. DPI - not DHFS - need to administer school-based AODA prevention programs in conjunction with the other student services programs. We ask that you, as our senators and/or representatives, oppose this proposal.**

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Valerie Peters	Cumberland, WI	4-21-97
Louise Moush	Barron	4-21-97
Shera Weiss	Barron, WI	4-21-97
John Erickson	Wausau, WI	4-21-97
Donald Rasmussen	Baldwin, WI	4-21-97
Karen Chelam	Rice Lake, WI	4-21-97
Cindy Becker	Cumberland, WI	4-22-97
Paul Lammiga	Comstock, WI	4-22-97
Clara S. Johnson	Tuttle Lake, WI	4-22-97
Jane Moush	Rice Lake, WI	4/22/97

April 22, 1997, <sup>19</sup>Respected WI State Senate Sub Finance Committee

- My name is Leela Shegwee, 2305 Corona Ave #2  
Eau Claire, WI 54601  
(608) 859-7453.

- I am a senior in the New American Indian Studies  
major at U.W.E.C.

- I am currently the President of the NASA Native Am.  
Students Association at U.W.E.C.

Also work part time w/ Dick Florence in Arts & Sciences  
continuing ed for Distance Education. We have just  
completed a class "teaching Ho Chunk Indian History"  
w/ a Native Instructor and I facilitated all of  
the Ho Chunk Study centers to come on line to  
attend that class. We had 45 Ho Chunks enrolled.  
I am proud of that success.

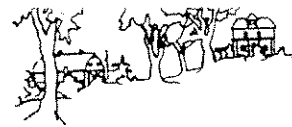
- I was born in WI Rapids to Ho Chunk and Potawatomi  
grandparents. I am doubly qualified to be involved  
w/ the Ho Chunk to engage intrinsic lucrative gaming  
profits. However being patrilineal, ~~as~~ I was  
enrolled w/ the Kansas Band of Prairie Potawatomi.

The Kansas tribe is destitute so their funds get spent  
in that state. I have to take out loans to take ~~that~~  
the place of that 40% of Indian Education monies.

I am a single parent to a 16yr old, 4<sup>th</sup> grader.  
I am fortunate to live in gov't subsidized housing  
so my rent is 195<sup>00</sup>/mo. The full price of this  
2 brm apt is 655<sup>00</sup>/mo. I can not afford  
to pay the full price. ~~My~~

My landlords are very understanding, and  
let me pay my rent into two installments.  
Last really frustrated a month ago when I could not  
afford to buy a gallon of milk for my only son - 16yr old.





**BROTOLOC HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS, INC.**

2625 Morningside Drive  
Eau Claire, WI 54703  
Corporate Office (715) 832-5085  
FAX: (715) 832-8097

**DARRELL TORRENCE, ACSW, MBA**  
President

**POSITION STATEMENT  
on the  
1997-99 BUDGET BILL**

The Wisconsin Association of Residential Facilities is an organization representing providers of community residential services for the elderly, people in corrections, and people with developmental disabilities, chronic mental illness and alcohol and drug abuse problems. These services are provided in a variety of settings in Wisconsin, such as community-based residential facilities, adult family homes and other supported living environments.

The major sources of funding for these services are through the Community Options Program (COP), the Community Integration Program (CIP) and Community Aids.

We have reviewed the 1997-99 budget bill, and we would like to make these comments:

1. We are very concerned with the \$7.3 million cut in the Community Aids allocation, and with the \$31.8 million/year reduction in the state's commitment of GPR funding to Community Aids and with the replacement of that funding with federal dollars for which there is only a one-year commitment.
2. In January of 1997, a new licensing rule governing community-based residential facilities, HFS-83, was put into effect. While many of the provisions of the new rule are timely and necessary, there are also stringent requirements which are significantly increasing the costs of operating a CBRF. We cannot face these increased costs, and at the same time survive a cut in Community Aids-- our most basic funding source. The legislature needs to either give us the funding we need to implement these rules or repeal them.
3. We support the 1997-99 budget bill's proposed per diem increase in CIP IA funding from \$153 to \$184, but we also propose a similar increase in the CIP IB funding.

The increase in the CIP IA funding is helpful, but the reality is that in many situations, community aids funding is used to supplement CIP IA and IB funds because they are not adequate to provide the level of care required for an individual. A cut in community aids funding will prevent community placements for some individuals.

4. We support, as a starting point, the \$4.3 million increase in COP funding which will increase the number of COP slots by 800, but in addition to that, we propose that the state eliminate the waiting list and restore the transfer of nursing home funds to COP through a reinstatement of Act 469. We also propose a repeal of the current 25% cap on the use of COP funds in community-based residential facilities.

# BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

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CHIEF BLACKBIRD CENTER

P.O. BOX 39 Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

April 22, 1997

Governor Thompson and  
Members of the State Legislature  
Madison, WI

Dear Governor Thompson and State Legislators,

My name is John Wilmer, I am the Tribal Chairman of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians. My purpose in sending this letter is to support restoration of the Wisconsin Indian Assistance Grant to its' former level of \$2,200. per year.

Unfortunately, due to other important business I am unable to attend the hearing today so I have asked our Education Director to deliver this letter.

As a former Wisconsin Indian Assistance Grant Recipient and former Student Financial Aid Counselor at Northland College, I am fully aware of the value of this grant to Wisconsin Indian Students. I am also aware of the negative effects the 50% cut to this program has had on our students. In the first year of the cut, 14% of Bad River Students either dropped out or did not attend school because of the additional financial burden.

According to statistics from the 1996 Bureau of Indian Affairs Labor Force Report and the 1990 U.S. Census; the Bad River Tribe has 6,284 tribal members, 1,199 of whom live on the reservation, the median household income for our township is \$13,148., as opposed to \$19,012., for the rest of Ashland County. Although employment on the reservation is at a record high due to gaming and other economic development initiatives, unemployment is still in excess of 42%.


Due to local infrastructural, programmatic and business needs the tribe is not able to give out per capita funds to tribal members and there is no plan to do so in the near future. Federal and state budget cuts have reduced all of our service programs to tribal members, these have had to be replenished with gaming and business profits but there still is not enough.

Since 1983 the tribe has had a Higher Education Grant Program which has contributed up to 50% of tribal students unmet need after other funding sources are exhausted. Until recently the other 50% was met with the state Indian Grant. Since the state cut this grant

our students have been suffering, the tribe has not been able to totally replace this grant amount for our students.

I respectfully urge you to reinstate the Wisconsin Indian Assistance Grant to its' former level.

Sincerely,



John Wilmer Sr. Tribal Chairman

FINANCIAL AID OFFICE  
715/682-1255

**NORTHLAND**  
A LIBERAL ARTS/ENVIRONMENTAL  
**COLLEGE**

ASHLAND, WISCONSIN 54806 • 715/682-1699

April 18, 1997

Senator Bob Jauch  
Wisconsin State Capitol  
Capitol Office 11-S  
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Jauch,

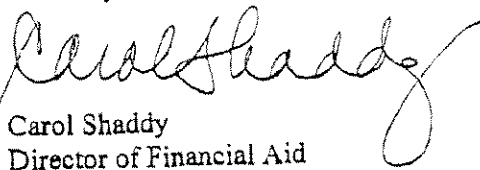
I am writing to support your amendment to Tommy Thompson's biennial budget to reinstate the State Indian Grant for Higher Education at its previous level of \$2,200. I feel that the previous legislative action taken to reduce this grant was taken without any substantive research, and was based on a knee-jerk reaction by a particular legislator relating to his perception of gaming revenues available for tribes to fund higher education.

As you well know, the gaming operations at Bad River and at Red Cliff have provided employment on the reservation, but are not substantial revenue producers for the tribe. The tribe is not able to increase grants based on additional revenues from casino operations, and students have suffered with the reduction of the State Indian Grant. Further, as college costs have increased, and federal and state grants have stayed static at best, or decreased as in this case, Native American students are forced to rely more on student loans. With historic levels of unemployment on reservations, students are wary of taking substantial debt for higher education. This has discouraged enrollment for many local students.

Northland College has acted to make up a portion of the decrease in the State Indian Grant, but with Northland's increasing costs of education, it has not kept pace with the increased cost to the student. I will speak in defense of tuition increases also, since colleges across the country are facing very substantial costs for improving technology and upgrading facilities. As an environmental college, Northland has educated many of the tribal biologists as well members of tribal governments for the Bad River and Red Cliff tribes, and numerous Northland graduates are also on staff at Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission. The importance of higher education in management of tribal natural resources as well as in tribal government is increasing. This is not the time to reducing support for higher education.

I applaud your efforts to reinstate the State Indian Grant to its previous level of \$2,200 annually for a Native American student who qualifies and shows financial need. I will be happy to provide more detailed data on current and historical enrollments of Native American students at Northland if it would be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

  
Carol Shaddy  
Director of Financial Aid

CS/bln

Bad River Education Department  
P.O. Box 39  
Odanah, WI 54861

April 15, 1997

Dear Director,

I am a member of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. I was born on the reservation and have lived here all my life. I have always been an advocate of higher education. In fact, I believe that my persistence and the tribes financial assistance, in this belief has paid off. I am a first generation college graduate in my nuclear family. Both of my children, who are also tribal members, have graduated from Northland College in Ashland, WI with degrees in various areas. We are all employed in full time permanent jobs with career advancement opportunities available to us.

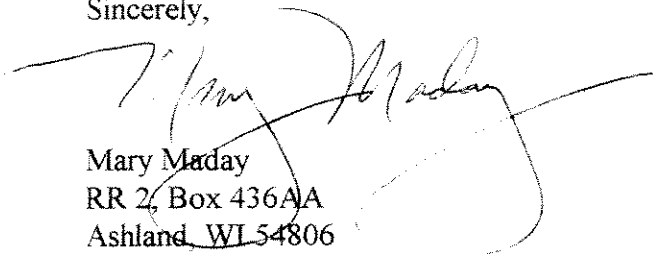
In particular, after graduation, I was hired to prepare and submit grant applications to federal and state governmental agencies for funding consideration. I've been developing applications for about five years now and I doubt that I would have been hired to do this type of work if I hadn't graduated from college. I contribute my employment success to self confidence that was gained as a result of achieving my educational goal.

I think of education as an opportunity toward greater self development. I also believe that less fortunate Americans should have educational opportunities available to them because without opportunities comes greater dependence on social programs.

Historically, statistics regarding Native American populations indicate that they are poor, unemployed or under employed, and lack skills and education. It would seem to me that governmental responsibility requires that these populations receive first priority for continued financial support for education services and skill building opportunities. I also believe that reducing education grants to minority and low income populations such as Native Americans will eventually have a detrimental affect on the country's health and social service systems.

I am writing to advocate that the State of Wisconsin restore and fully fund the Indian Education Grant so that others like myself, will be encouraged to begin achievement of their education and career goal.

Sincerely,



Mary Maday  
RR 2, Box 436A  
Ashland, WI 54806

To: Senator Jauch

From: Stan Maday *SM*  
Bad River Tribal Member

Date: April 7, 1997

Re: Wisconsin Indian Grant

As a former college student with a family I strongly support the restoration of the Wisconsin Indian Grant to its previous amount of \$1,100.00 per semester. This Grant was, and is, a vital means of financial aide support in keeping Indian students at the school they choose to further their education.

I could not have stayed in college, much less graduated, if this valuable grant was reduced or not there at all. I was able to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin and am presently employed by the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians as Contract Compliance Specialist. The Wisconsin Indian Grant was a very instrumental part of my financial aide package that allowed me to attend and graduate from college.

I therefore strongly support the Senator Jauch amendment to restore the Wisconsin Indian Grant to its previous amount of \$1,100.00 per semester.

To whom it may concern:

I am a Native American woman, 27 yrs of age - I am currently a full-time student at Northland College. My goal is to earn my Bachelor's Degree in Business Management. I have worked since I was 16 yrs of age. In the past eleven years, the only kind of job that I have been qualified to pursue are minimum wage, or just a little more than minimum wage paying positions.

These low paying jobs are not enough to support myself. By this I mean, food, housing, and clothing, the basic needs of any human being. I had found this out the hard way, as I left home when I was 18 yrs of age. Since I was unable to support myself with a job paying \$5.<sup>00</sup> an hr., I was forced to find a second job.

This is when I discovered the importance of an education. I am two years away from my degree. Last year I was forced to take out student loans to meet my unmet financial ~~and~~ aid. If I did not ~~to~~ take on that extra burden, I wouldn't be able to continue pursuing my education.

I strongly, and whole heartedly support Senator Jauch, and hope that the Wisconsin Indian State Grant is fully restored to

its previous amount of \$2,200.<sup>00</sup> a year  
for students so that we students can  
continue to better ourselves through education.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline M. Rose  
Rt 2 Box 407  
Ashland, Wisconsin 54806

Student at Northland College, Ashland, WI



**Testimony**  
**1997-99 Budget Proposal Senate Bill 77 and Assembly Bill 100**  
**April 1997**

Prepared by: Dr. Linda C. Dunahee  
Assistant Director of Instructional Services-CESA 10  
Director, Cray Academy  
Co-Facilitator, School-to-Work Council \* Chippewa Valley

Address: 725 W. Park Avenue  
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729  
Phone: 715-720-2039

This testimony is being submitted in reference to the 1997-99 Budget Proposal particularly related to the **School-to-Work Initiatives** as stated in the proposal. I extend sincere appreciation for the opportunity to provide information and rationale which may be beneficial in the determination of the best opportunities which should be made available to students in School-to-Work efforts in Wisconsin.

Overview

Workforce development and training is a primary issue in the Chippewa Valley. Regionally, there have been many partnerships established and enhanced because of the involvement of postsecondary institutions, K-12 educational systems, and the business & industry community. The impetus for these important partnerships has been the School-to-Work initiative (STW) and the resources which we have been able to access to develop work-based, school-based, and connecting activities for students. Linking student experiences in the K-12 system to business / industry experiences, Chippewa Valley Technical College, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Stout, and UW-River Falls have been a valuable and growing effort. The attached benchmarks indicate this growth over the past four years. You will note that over 900 businesses and industries in the Chippewa Valley have partnered with school districts with school-to-work transition as a major target. Wisconsin is a leader in the nation in School-to-Work, and it is essential to continue this momentum in such a way that partnerships are advanced and have the foundation to continue working cooperatively. Our focus in school-to-work developments is on the student and making sure that we provide them the best opportunities for their futures. Please consider the following positions in order for the Chippewa Valley to continue this momentum:

School-to-Work Team / DPI Positions

The STW team in DPI should remain in DPI. STW has been grounded in the K-12 efforts, and tremendous accomplishments have occurred because of this infusion from elementary levels to secondary levels. Integrating STW concepts at all levels is essential if we expect students to have relevant experiences, workplace practices, and knowledge of future workforce needs. Maintaining these positions in DPI will assure that STW is embedded in all aspects of learning. Additionally, this will assure that all educators are stakeholders and are responsible for integrating STW into all curricular areas, guidance & counseling functions, assessment, school improvement efforts, applied/integrated curriculum, and leadership of the effort in each community. Coordination and administration of STW between DPI, WTCS, and DWD should continue.

(continued)

### Definition of School-to-Work

Because there are many successful components of STW , it is necessary to keep the definition to include school-based components and connecting activities as well as the work-based programs. The proposed definition narrows the intent of STW and does not indicate an inclusion of K-12 activities currently working well beyond work-based activities (see attached).

### Youth Options

The youth options proposal seems to be a direct extension of the postsecondary options which currently exists but allows a student with a specific occupational path to further and deepen that experience. In supporting youth options, it is important to prevent the choosing of this option as a "way out" of the secondary school. In doing so, it is critical to develop criteria or qualifiers which will help parents, students, and all educators understand the purpose and intent behind this important choice. Criteria might include students with specific occupational needs which are not available to them in the high school. Keeping in mind that this is an option, it is important that the state (DPI, DWD, and WTCS) form a group of practitioners representing STW consortiums and formulate the criteria. A cohesive, consistent, and cooperative effort is essential in this proposed item. This option can be very successful for some students. If criteria is established, it will eliminate any animosity between systems, and it will provide a vehicle to move this forward in a positive and meaningful manner with the students' best interest in mind.

Additionally, the proposed language states that this option would be available to "students in good academic standing" and "not a child at risk". It is important to examine this language so that students with special needs are not denied access to this option.

### Changing Education for Employment Standard

Changing the Education for Employment Standard to the School-to-Work Standard is another progressive move for Wisconsin. Over the years we have advanced from career awareness, educational for employment, tech prep, and school-to-work. The foundation for all of these efforts was the integration of academic and vocational education along with work-based experiences. However, the one successful key to all of these over time has been the regional consortia or councils made up of all stakeholders in a region. It is imperative to maintain these for the systemic development of school-to-work in Wisconsin.

### Summary

Momentum for School-to-Work in the Chippewa Valley is at a positive level. I encourage the legislators to continue to be proactive in providing a structure, framework, and appropriate resources to keep this going. At this time, it is more important to avoid segregation, disengagement, and animosity between the leading agencies in this state and create an environment whereby all students and learners benefit.

**School-to Work Council ★ Chippewa Valley**  
**STWOA Implementation Grant Composite Benchmark Data Report**  
**May, 1996**

Revised Copy 10/2/96

<i>Program Information</i>		<i>Actual Number 4-15-96</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Wisconsin Statistics</i>
<b>School-Based Learning:</b>				
1.	9-12th grade students participating in job shadowing activities	1131	7.80	7.50
2.	11th grade students with written career plans	3036	85.30	59.00
3.	11th grade students who have formally identified a career major	1634	45.90	38.00
4.	9-12th grade students enrolled in integrated & applied academic & occupational courses	6211	42.80	28.00
<b>Work-Based Learning</b>				
1.	11-12th grade students enrolled in a state endorsed youth apprenticeship program	11	.16	223 students/ % Not Disclosed
2.	11-12th grade students enrolled in a STWOA skill certified COOP program	148	2.10	230 students/ % Not Disclosed
3.	9-12th grade students in all other school supervised paid work experiences	1064	7.30	4.70
4.	9-12th grade students enrolled in school supervised unpaid work experience	1187	8.20	3.40
<b>Employers</b>				
1.	Number of employers providing all paid work-based learning opportunities (No %)	944+		

Grade 9 population in partnerships 1995-96 3949  
 Grade 10 population in partnerships 1995-96 3625  
 Grade 11 population in partnerships 1995-96 3560  
 Grade 12 population in partnerships 1995-96 3384

Total Grade 9 - 12 population in partnerships 14,518

Data collected from required STWOA individual school benchmark reports. Schools include 22 districts of STW Council grant, 10 schools in the CESA 11 partnership grant and the Eau Claire District grant.

Wisconsin statistics distributed at the STW State Leadership Group Meeting, September 10, 1996.

## **SCHOOL-TO-WORK OPPORTUNITY ACT**

### **School-Based Learning Components**

- Career exploration and counseling
- Selection of a career major by the eleventh grade
- A program of study which meets high academic standards; and
- Periodic evaluations to identify needs for additional learning opportunities to master core academic skills

### **Work-Based Learning Components**

- A planned program of job training according to a progressive skill standard
- Paid work experience
- Workplace mentoring
- Instruction in general workplace competencies; and
- Instruction in "all aspects of an industry"

### **Connecting Activities include:**

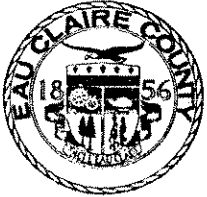
- Matching students with employer's work-based learning opportunities
- Serving as a liaison among parents, employers, schools, teachers, students
- Providing post-program assistance to students
- Providing technical assistance to partners in such areas as:
  - designing work-based learning
  - counseling and case management services
  - teacher training
  - training of workplace mentors and counselors
- Evaluation and followup of post program graduates
- Linking youth development activities with company strategies for upgrading the skills of adult workers

# ATTACHMENT 4

University of Wisconsin  
Comparison of CPI to Faculty Salary

WISCONSIN PERSONAL INCOME						CPI	
PAY PLAN EXCLUDING CATCH-UP						CPI	
PAY PLAN INCLUDING CATCH-UP						CPI	
COMPS						CPI	
MILW						CPI	
MSN						CPI	
10-Yr. Avg.						CPI	
1987-88	4.1%	8.1%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	1987-88	4.1%
1988-89	4.6%	7.4%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1988-89	4.6%
1989-90	4.8%	6.2%	3.75%	11.26%	10.55%	1989-90	4.8%
1990-91	5.5%	4.3%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	1990-91	5.5%
1991-92	3.2%	7.2%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%	1991-92	3.2%
1992-93	3.1%	4.8%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	1992-93	3.1%
1993-94	2.6%	5.6%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1993-94	2.6%
1994-95	2.9%	6.1%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	1994-95	2.9%
1995-96	2.7%	4.9%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1995-96	2.7%
1996-97	3.0%	4.6%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1996-97	3.0%
						10-Yr. Avg.	3.7%
							5.7%
							2.8%
							3.5%
							3.4%
							3.5%

PROJECTED BY DRI IN NOVEMBER 1996.  
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND WISCONSIN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, 10/96  
CPI\$AL1.xls/11-18-96



**Eau Claire County  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING  
AND DEVELOPMENT**  
Eau Claire County Courthouse, Rm. 1510  
721 Oxford Avenue  
Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54703-5481  
(715) 839-4741

Housing & Community Development  
839-6240  
Emergency Services Management  
839-4736  
Land Information  
839-4742  
Land Use Controls  
839-4743  
Building Inspection  
839-2944  
Land Conservation  
839-6226  
Planning  
839-5055

April 22, 1997

TO: Joint Finance Committee

RE: Written testimony - Budget Bill

My name is Richard A. DeVriend and I am employed by Eau Claire County as the Land Information Officer for the County and as the County Zoning Administrator. I am here representing the Eau Claire County Planning and Development Department, the Wisconsin Land Information Association, and the Wisconsin County Code Administrators.

I would like to speak to the proposed creation of the Land Use Council and the inclusion of the Wisconsin Land Information Program within the oversight of the Council and the WI Department of Administration. I am speaking in favor of the creation of the Land Use Council but do feel as outline in the attached letter by the WLIA that the Land Information Program should remain separate and distinct from the Land Use Council for a period of years.

The two programs although linked by the use of land data and records have two distinct agendas. The land information program is based on the gathering of technical data for the inclusion of a computerized land record system. The land use proposal is meant to consider policy issues on a local and state wide basis. To include the land information program, a world renowned program, under the land use initiative would be unnecessary action and potentially impede the progress of the land information program. It is better to let the both programs function separately until the Land Use Council has developed the land use initiatives for the state of Wisconsin such as the Wisconsin Land Information Board has done for the land information Program.

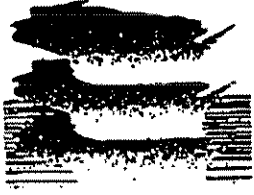
I do have a question on the funding for the Land Use Council as proposed. Part of the funding is designated to be captured from the budgets of several of the state departments. My question is that under the tight budgets that these departments operate under, what programs will be reduced or eliminated because of this requirement.

I recommend the State Legislature follow the recommendations of the WLIA. This action will allow both programs to meet the goals established for them. Thank You for the opportunity to speak with the Committee, today.

Sincerely,

Richard A. DeVriend

Eau Claire County Land Information Officer



# WISCONSIN LAND INFORMATION ASSOCIATION

Post-It Fax Note 4265 7671		Date 4/21/87	# of pages 3
To Rick De Vriend		From Dave Fodrey	
Co/Dept. Can. Envt. L.		Co. St. Louis Co.	
Phone #		Phone # (715) 386-4672	
Fax # (715) 839-4854		Fax # (715) 386-4686	

Box 389 • Wild Rose, WI 54984 • 1/800/344/0421

To: Members of Wisconsin Legislature

From: D. David Moyer, President, Wisconsin Land Information Association

Date: April 8, 1997

RE: Budget Legislation Related to the Creation of the Wisconsin Land Council and the Elimination of the Wisconsin Land Information Board (Sections 55, 97 and non statutory section 9101; Sections 44, 51, 133-142, 669, 672, 673, 682-684, 774, 775, 1156, 1164, 2164, 2175-2178, 2489 and non-statutory section 9101)

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Barbara Weinstein  
Roni Vojgt, Secretary/Treasurer

I am writing to convey the urgent concerns and reservations of the membership of the Wisconsin Land Information Association (WLIA), regarding the above legislation which sets up the Wisconsin Land Council (WLC) severely cripples the Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP), and abolishes the Wisconsin Land Information Board (WLIB), the policy board that administers the WLIP.

The WLIA is comprised of over 500 members from a wide variety of professions who are united in the common goal of improving land information in the state to assure that all land information users have the best possible foundation for decision-making. To this end, the WLIA has worked long and hard over the past ten years to help develop and implement what is widely acknowledged as the premier land information program in the country.

Land information as used in the WLIP is a broad term that includes local land records, property tax administration, environmental data, emergency government/E-911, health and social services, and administrative data, such as Census/redistricting. From a technological perspective, land information systems include geographic information systems (GIS), tax management systems records management (e.g. Register of Deeds), surveying and public land survey, global positioning systems, and other tools used by state and local governments. To be sure, land use planning is a component of land information, but there are many other equally important facets. As an organization of professionals, we believe the current WLIP structure takes into consideration all of these facets, with state and local governments and the private sector "at the table working together."

The leadership of the WLIA has been actively working to improve the above legislation since rumors of its existence first surfaced last fall. We have met with Mark Bugher of DOA, Kathleen Heuer of DOR, and others, in an attempt to have modifications made that would assure the WLIP continues as a model land information program for the Nation. Unfortunately, our efforts thus far

have been totally unsuccessful (our suggestions being totally ignored or met with assurances that the proposed budget legislation "implies" what we are requesting). Therefore, we are appealing directly to you to make modifications to the proposed legislation to assure the following:

1. Continuation of the WLIP as an independent program, devoted to provision of information for all land activities in the state.

- As presently drafted, the Wisconsin Land Council (WLC) provision in Governor Thompson's budget abolishes the WLIP, and places what would remain of the WLIP under DOA, to be administered in a top down manner. The reason the WLIP has been so effective is that it is grass roots controlled, with each county being responsible for development of the local land information system, as well as development and maintenance of most land information in the system, supplemented with statewide files from State agencies, all in digital form.

- The WLC proposal focuses only on land use information, whereas the WLIP is designed, and is providing, information for all land related activities in the state. Land use information accounts for only a small fraction of the land information contained in the typical county land information system.

2. If DOA wishes to give added attention and emphasis to land use planning and land use information, it should be done cooperatively as part of the WLIP, not as a separate effort, such as the WLC proposal, which promotes further fragmentation.

- The ill-conceived approach of putting WLIP components under the WLC will dilute the efforts of all other land information program efforts outside of land use, and likely result in a piecemeal approach to deal with what we agree is very important, land use planning.

- It would be far better to provide additional resources for the WLIP to deal with and give priority to land information need for land use planning, require all land related State agencies to participate fully in the WLIP, and continue to have all aspects of the WLIP, including provision of information needed for land use planning administered by the WLIP.

3. Modify the proposed budget bill language to preserve the legislative charges of the WLIP, maintain the segregated funding that supports current WLIP activities, and preserve and maintain the dedicated staff and independent body of expertise that is provided by supporting advisors and professional associations.

The WLLA is supportive of modifications to the proposed Budget Bill language to help assure that both the WLIP and improved land use planning can proceed in parallel. To that end, our membership voted at our recent annual meeting to support:

a. Addition of one WLC seat to the WLIP.

b. Add land use mapping as a legislatively directed Foundational Element of the WLIP.

c. Concurrent sunset dates for both the WLC and the WLIP.

d. Parallel evaluation and performance reviews for both the WLC and the WLIP.

I should note that we share Secretary Bugher's concern regarding duplication. Indeed, one of the



great successes of the WLIP has been the reduction of duplication within and among governments on a wide range of activities. We are concerned that the proposed Budget Bill language will aggravate, not alleviate duplication. With the focus on land use planning, broader and much larger coordination issues related to land information will not be addressed. We are concerned that this legislation will return the State to a situation where counties and State agencies will not be encouraged to work together on environmental, infrastructure, and other issues. The result will be more, not less duplication as individual agencies and jurisdictions go off on their own rather than work together to create standards and make regional investments.

In short, a merged WLIP and WLC will severely damage the highly successful Wisconsin Land Information Program that is already in place by 1) diluting efforts concerning land information in general, 2) concentrating additional power in DOA for a top-down, one-size fits all approach, 3) severely reducing the local government and public input and support of the current Wisconsin Land Information Program, 4) severely restricting the development of tools and an information base to serve all land information users in the state, and 5) jeopardizing the tens of millions of dollars in state investments that have been made in the Wisconsin Land Information Program over the last six years.

Please let me know if you wish further details or if I can be of assistance in any other manner.

Sincerely,



D. David Moyer

President

Wisconsin Land Information Association

cc: Mark Bugher, Kathleen Heuer  
WLIA Board of Directors  
WLIA Legislative Response Task Force